THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, & Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of twenty per cent will be made.

PERSONS sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

HANDBILLS, CARDS, BLANKS, and printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will Rent, and give possession immediately, the Brick House near the Public Square, lately occupied by Samuel Emmett. There are all necessary conveniences in every respect on the premises, for keeping an elegant tavern. For terms apply to
W. R. DICKINSON.
Steubenville, 27th March, 1813. tf

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit* and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a
Flint Glass Manufactory,
on the south side of the Monongahela river opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.
Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly attended.
N.B. A generous price given for Pot and Pearl Ash.
Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Beleave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have on hand and are just now opening, at their Store in Market Street, next door to James Brown's Baker Shop, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE AND GROCERIES,

which they are disposed to sell at the most reduced prices for Cash or approved of Country Produce.
JOHN & JAMES BROWN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 4, 1813. tf

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.
GEORGE SHIRAS.
June 23, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six
JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,
either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.
JOHN LITTLE.
Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.
tf

SIX CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on Sunday the 16th instant, an Apprentice to the Whitesmith business, named JAMES MILLER, about 16 years old, tall of his age; had on a bottle green cloth coattee, cord pantaloons, &c. The above reward but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver said apprentice to the subscriber.
COLL M'ALISTER.
Pittsburgh, May 22, 1813.

ANTHONY BEELEN informs his friends and the public, that he has taken into partnership in his mercantile concern, Mr. HARRY BOSLER, and that the same will in future be carried on under the firm of BOSLER & Co.

BOSLER AND CO.

Are now opening an extensive assortment of BRITISH, GERMAN, FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS—Hardware, Groceries, Plated Ware Jewelry, Paper Hanging, Bolting Cloths, Hatters Trimmings, Sword's, Dirks, Epaulets, Plumes, Lace, and other articles in the military line; Ladies fashionable Straw Hats and Bonnets; Mens Summer Hats, New Music and Musical instruments, Carpeting, Boot Legs, Fair Tops, and other trimmings for shoemakers; Cotton and Wool Cards, German, English, Blister and Crowly Steel, German and Waldron's English Scythes, &c.
ALSO,
A great variety of Fancy articles all which they will sell on reosonable terms for Cash and approved paper only.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1813.

O'HARA'S GLASS WORKS,

MAY 18, 1813.

18 3-4 Cents Cash,

WILL be paid for every Bushel of good clean Wood ASHES, on delivery, till the first day of August next.
Cash for Pot and Pearl Ash.

DOCTOR G. DAWSON,

Has just received a general and complete supply of Fresh

Drugs and Medicines,

Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Spices, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes, Gold Leaf, Smalts, &c. &c. selected with particular care from the latest importations, and WARRANTED GENUINE, which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on very moderate terms, wholesale and retail.
Practitioners of Physick, and Storekeepers, will be supplied with genuine articles, at the lowest prices.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO APPRENTICES:—In addition to the profession of Druggist and Apothecary, they will have the advantage of acquiring the theory and practice of Physick and Surgery.
Pittsburgh, May 20, 1813.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The public are hereby informed, that the subscribers have entered into *partnership*, and will hereafter conduct business under the firm, or denomination of the
PITTSBURGH STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.
They carry on the Manufacturing of *Steam Engines*, and all kinds of Machinery; together with wrought Iron Work, and Castings, &c. &c. Such as all kinds of wrought and cast Iron Work appertaining to Merchant Flour Mills; Rolling and Slitting Mills; Forges; Tilt Furnaces; Sugar, Paper, and Saw Mills, &c. and all work of a similar kind; together with every other description of castings, that may be wanted.
They will also make patterns, and do boring and turning in Iron, &c.
From their preparations and practical knowledge in the various branches mentioned, they expect to be able to execute any peice of work however large or difficult.
They have also under their controul the making of Oliver Evans's patented *Steam Engines*, and the power of granting license to use them.
The superiority of these Engines over all others yet invented is great.—Their power to others is as 100 to 10, they are infinitely more simple and durable—require less fuel—occupy less room—are less expensive—they require so little water, and being made to supply themselves by their own operations with distilled water, that they may be set almost in any situation, where an ordinary Well may be had. A Well is sufficient for a 100 Horse power. These last peculiar properties will be found particularly benificial in this Country where water is scarce and of a quality injurious to Steam Engines, notthus ordered. An ordinary capacity can be taught in two weeks to manage one of those Engines completely.
They do also hereby caution all manner of persons from infringing on the principles of the aforesaid patented Engine as they are determined to defend their rights therein—any person using elastic Steam above the power of the atmosphere will infringe, however dissimilar may be the form of the Engine.
GEO: EVANS,
MAHLON ROGERS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
LUTHER STEVENS.
Pittsburgh, March 10, 1813.

SPEAKMAN & SAY of PHILADELPHIA, *DRUGGISTS*, have established a DRUG and CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE in Pittsburgh, and taken SAMUEL PETTIGREW into partnership in that concern. The business there will be conducted under the firm of

Speakman, Say & Co.

in Market Street, the third door from Front Street,
Where, by receiving in bulk, as well as manufacturing such articles as the place will admit of, they confidently hope to be able to sell at the lowest Philadelphia prices, with the addition of carriage expences only.
They now offer for Sale a large and general assortment of DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, &c. for Cash, Produce or at the usual credit.
May 31, 1813.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
June 24, 1813.
A GENERAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company will be held at their Office on Monday the 5th of July next, for the purpose of electing Fifteen Managers for the ensuing year.
ALEX. JOHNSTON, *Jr. C. Clk.*

TO BE SOLD AT *Publick Sale,*

At the house of John M'Masters in Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, June 23d, inst. at 3 o'clock P. M, the *House and Premises*, now occupied by Thomas Collins, attorney at law, at the north east corner of the publick square of Pittsburgh. The lot has a front on the square of about 30 feet, and extends eastward by 150 feet, bounded by ground of John M'Masters, Mrs. Richardson and Doct. Mowry.
ALSO, an adjoining lot, fronting 30 feet on Diamond alley, and adjoining the above described lot, and extending westwardly one hundred and twenty feet, to line of Mrs. Richardson's ground. On this lot is two brick tenements which rent the present year for 180 dollars.
Possession will be delivered on the 1st of July, next, subject to the lease of the occupants of the last described lot. Persons wishing for further information will apply on the premises to
THOS. COLLINS, or
ABM. KIRKPATRICK.
June 2, 1813.

WILLIAM HILL,

Has just received and is now opening, a handsome assortment of
NEW GOODS,
Consisting of,
SUPERFINE and second cloths
Cassimers, velvets and cords
Waistcoatings, dimities, grandurells and nankeens
Book, lene, cambric, shirting and India muslins
Irish linen and linen cambric
Senshaw, mantua and Florence silks
Silk and cotton hosiery
Silk, beaver, kid and York-tan'd gloves
Silk and cotton shawls
Bandanoe and Madras handkerchiefs
Prints, ginghams, checks & cotton stripes
Ladies kid, morocco and leather shoes
Mens coarse and fine shoes
Umbrellas and parasols
And a general assortment of *Hardware, Queensware* and *Groceries*
Also, Cotton and wool cards, Waldron's prime English grass scythes, German steel, &c. &c. all of which will be sold on very moderate terms, for Cash only.
Pittsburgh, 17th May, 1813. 6t

FOR SALE.

A FEW hundred feet first quality SATTIN WOOD, MAHOGANY, WHITE and BLACK HOLLY VINNEERS. Enquire of *Henry Holdship*, House Carpenter, in Third Street, between Market and Wood.
N. B. A handsome LIGHT CARRIAGE, with full plated Harness.
Pittsburgh, May 27, 1813.

[BY REQUEST.]

FROM THE AURORA.

Construction of the patent law, by a patentee, in a letter to his counsel.

SIR,

IT will appear by the schedule making a part of my patent, that my patent is not for the machines which I use, but for a new and useful improvement, on the art, (see §1, of the act of 1793.) I have described the principle of my improvemnent, and manner of using it, in such full, clear, and exact terms, as to distinguish it from all other things known and used, and to enable any person, skilled in the art, to make and use the same. As required by sec. 3, I have specified, and explained, by drawings, with letters of reference, all the machines, complete, that are necessary to be used, in applying and using my principle and improvement—The law does not require that I should describe every possible mode of application of my principle or improvement in the art; that would have been an unreasonable request. It only requires that I describe all "*the several modes that I had contemplated in the application of the principle*," and wished them secured to me. I contemplated to use but few modes, viz:—the best that were then known to me; these I have specified and described, quite sufficient to put the public in full possession of my improvement at the expiration of my exclusive right for *limited times*. I have done all the law requires, and my improvement *in the art* is secured to me by the act of 1793, also the modes of application of the principle are secured to me *exclusively*, as far as I have described them, but no farther. I have, however, a right, in common with others, to use any machinery known and used (that are not patented) for the purpose of applying my principles and putting my improvement on the art in operation. It is provided, in sec. 2, act of 1793, "that if any person shall discover an improvement in the principle of any machine, or in the process of any composition of matter, which shall have been patented, and shall have obtained a patent for such improvement, *he shall not be at liberty to make, use, or vend the original discovery*, nor shall the first inventor be at liberty to use the improvement. And it is hereby enacted and declared, that simply changing the forms or proportions of any machine or composition of matter in any degree, shall not be deemed a *discovery*." Why not, while sec. 1, entitles the inventor to a patent for any new and useful improvement on any art, machine, manufactory, etc.? Because here the original discovery is supposed to be under patent, and the *limited times* not yet expired. The provision is expressly for the security of the original *discovery* to the original inventor, for his patent term, during which no patents for improvements, in change of form or proportion, can be supported, and ought not to issue. But, for a discovery of an improvement, in the principles, a patent may be supported, and ought to be granted; but it will be subject to the exclusive right of the original discoverer; during his *limited times*, "he shall not be at liberty to make, use or vend *the original discovery*." If the improver cannot use his improvement separate from the original discovery, his improvement can be of no use to him without the licence of the original discoverer; nor can the improvement be of any use to the original discoverer without the licence of the improver it becomes their interest to unite their property, to make both valuable. No power exists to grant the exclusive right of the one to the other, nor is it possible that they should both hold exclusive rights to the same thing at the same time. The original inventor holds the prior right, and it cannot be lessened by a subsequent grant of protection to an improver. This section secures the right of the original inventor, while it leaves open the way for further improvement, of real merit; without this provision no discovery would be worth patenting; every right could be evaded, by changes of form or proportion, or pretended improvements in the principle.—What is my *original discovery, or new and useful improvement on an art?* It cannot be the machines that I use to produce the result, because I had a right to take and use any machine already known and used, and apply them to produce the result, and this would not have lessened my right to a patent for my improvement—it must then be the improvement on the art or *result itself*, which was first conceived or devised, and then carried into effect, by such machines as could be discovered suitable for the purpose, and these may be varied to a great degree without limitation. I took my patent for my improvement on the art, (not for the machines) knowing well that a patent for machines would not avail, as many others may be devised to answer the same purpose.

The facts are as follow: I first conceived and devised the improvement on the art, which I call my *original discovery*, and then searched for machines to produce the result, but found none in use suitable for the purpose, but had to invent or improve them all, one after the other, until I had a complete set, which I combined to produce the new and useful result, of carrying into effect my new and useful improvements on the art, and I conceive my invention doubly or trebly secured to me, for I have specified both the principles and improvement, the machines and their new combination and new and useful application. If the improvement only be new and useful, it is *my original discovery*, it is secured to me, no one else can use it by means of any machinery; I may use what machines I find most suitable, that are free for common use. If the machines only be new and useful they are *my original discovery*, and their use is secured to me, no one else can use them for any purpose—If the machines be old, and I have only combined and applied them to a new and useful purpose, that new and useful application only is *my original discovery*, and is secured to me by sec. 2, of act of 93.

Sec. 3 of act of '93, provides that, "every inventor shall swear or affirm, that he does verily believe, that he is the true and original inventor or discoverer," &c.
Sec. 1, "not known or used before."
Sec. 1, "or had been described in some publick work, anterior to the supposed discovery of the patentee. To construe these several provisions, I would premise, the constitution of the U. S. delegates to congress the power "to promote science, and the useful arts, by securing to authors and inventors, the exclusive rights to their respective writings or discoveries, for *limited times*." Congres can grant no rights, they have only the power to secure or protect rights—The acts of congress have no effect beyond the limits of the U. S. nor are ever intended to have.
Therefore in section 1, by the words "not known or used before," they must mean in the United States, (not in China or Tartary) for it is no benefit to the U. States, nor improvment of the useful arts here, that a thing be known or used in any other country. It may be originally discovered here, while it is not known or used here. And in section 6, "or had been described in some public work," must mean a public work in the United States. Such as the patentee might have got his improvements from, and which any other might have done as well as he, without any merit as an inventor. It surely cannot mean a public work in China or Tartary, nor a single book in a foreign language, even in this country, for it is not a public work. To make a work public in a liberal sense, it should be printed and published in the U. States, before its contents can be said to be known.
When congress had passed the act, "to promote the progress of the useful arts" no part can reasonably be construed to have such bearing as to impede their progress, which will undoubtedly be the case, if after an inventor who has by ardent study and indefatigable industry, originally invented, and patented, and got into use, an improvement, new and usefull in this country, that all the books in the world is to be searched for witness to prove that his discovery has been described, (although perhaps never made or used) in some books in some parts of the world. Those provisions ought to be construed favorably to the improver of the usefull arts, otherwise they would have an effect contrary to the general intent of the act. The true intent and meaning will give no other construction, than to mean "not known or used before" *in the United States*, "or had been described in some public work," published in the United States, "anterior to the supposed discovery of the patentee," from which it may appear that he had got his pretended discovery or invention.

What is meant by the term inventor or discoverer? Are they synonimous; may not a thing be discovered without being invented? A plant not known or a new use of a known plant, may be discovered, by diligence and search, without any invention, and a patent ought to be granted to the discoverer. A new and unknown law or principle in nature, may be discovered by diligent search and expensive experiments, which may by inventors of the means of application, be applied to great use, is the discoverer entided to no reward? A man may travel at great expence on purpose to discover what improvements in the arts, are in use in the world, and unknown in this country, to bring and put them in use for the benefit of his country. Did the framers of the constitution, and congress, contemplate no reward to such patriotic laborers, to improve the useful arts; certainly they did intend to secure to such discoverers, the exclusive right to their respective discoveries, for *limited times*.—Section 2, of the Act of April 17th 1800, fixes the damages for breach of patent right, to be three times the actual damages sustained by the patentee. The jury in assessing the damages, may consider the value of the improvement, his lost time, and expences attending law suits, stoppage of collections, &c. But they have no right to consider whether the penalty be too high or too low, the act of congress has settled it, the damages found by the jury is trebled by the law, the province of the jury is to find the actual damage sustained by the patentee.

Those who oppose patent rights call them monopolies, *to make them odious*, this is a mere perversion of terms. A monopoly deprives the people of something that they have possesed, or used in their own common right. But they cannot possess or use what does not exist or is unknown. A patent is good only for things that are "*new and useful*, not known or used before;" for things that never existed, or were never known or used in the *United States*, until invented or discovered by the patentee. Our patent laws preclude monopoly—a patent cannot be a monoply, prove it to be such and the patent is void by law. The odious term should be scowled from our vocabulary;

From the New York Evening Post.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

"Is this a dagger that I see before me?"

The petrified and amazed Macbeth, felt hardly less horror at the appearance of the bloody dagger staring him in the face, than must the good people of these U. S. at beholding a Democratic President recommending internal taxes.——

What? after they have been so often taught by Jefferson and his disciples, that this method of taking "*from the mouth of labour the bread it has earned,*" proceeded from an evil design to accumulate money in the treasury, for the purpose of making wars, which would never happen but from such accumulation, and which it was insinuated were intended in the end to wrest from the people their liberties: after having been taught by one of their national poets of the Tammany Order, that while other nations were groaning under taxes and exactions, their's were "*small and easy and likely to be more so,*" what will they think; what must they think now? Surely time has not yet obliterated from the minds of at least the people of this state, the Fredish Ode produced in this city on the 28th Anniversary of the National birth day?

"While war and misery attend
The nations of the eastern climes
Here peace and happiness befriend
The Freds, most favored of the times,
Their taxes and exactions oppress them hard and sore,
While *your's* are small and easy, and likely to be lower."

S. L. MITCHELL.

So sang Fredonia's bard, in a poem, whose numbers the banks of Twitenham, might listen to with envy, and to catch whose strains e'en Avon's stream grow silent.

"Their taxes and exactions oppress them hard and sore,
While your's are small and easy, and likely to be lower."

After having their hopes thus excited both by president and poet, and philosopher & statesman, can the good people be otherwise than horror-struck at finding out of a sudden, that they are deeply in debt, and that they are daily getting deeper, and that an internal system of taxation can no longer be delayed or the wheels of government must stop? Yet true it is, we are now solemnly assured by the message before us, that resort must be had to such taxation; nay, the message also confesses, that for not having had recourse to this measure before, it has been necessary to give an exorbitant interest of 7 1-2 per cent on the money it has been necessary to borrow, in order to enable them to get on thus far.

That the good people may understand their situation and their prospects, descend a little into particulars, for to this we must come some time or other.

It seems to be allowed by all that have undertaken to make any calculations respecting the expence of this war, that altogether, they will average forty millions at the lowest. Well, we will suppose that it shall last in the whole two years & an half: (though why it should not last longer, if it once lasts so long, we cannot exactly tell,) let us take this as a moderate length of time, and see what a predicament we shall find ourselves in. A war of this length would lost one hundred millions of dollars, on which, suppose you can continue to get money as cheap as the last loans were affected will arise to an interest of seven millions and a half per annum. To this is to be added the interests annualy due to the old funded debt of two millions and a half more. The annual support of government which must at all events be provided for, is estimated at seven millions five hundred thousand dollars more. To collect this sum and place it in the treasury so as to give so much nett, at least three millions more will be necessary to be added to the taxes actually to be laid and thus we have a round sum of twenty millon to be provided for. Where is this money to come from? this is a pretty important inquiry; one in which every man in the United States feels an interest.—— It cannot be had from commerce—commerce in its best days, when we ourselves enjoyed the whole carrying trade of Europe, yielded but about nine millions a year.

But commerce during the war, accompanied as it probably will be, with a blockade of our coasts, can yield nothing, and after the war is over, we shall in vain look for a return of the carrying trade with the return of peace, supposing peace to be general. The nations of Europe will carry for themselves, and if we expect to return to all our former markets, after so long a discontinuance of any connections with them, we shall find ourselves woefully mistaken. On commerce then we can at present place no reliance, nor a great deal in future, at least, for some time to come. It follows that our great reliance must be upon a drooping system of internal revenue, and that resort must be immediately had to internal taxes to an amount frightful to look at. What shall be the objects selected? *Aye there's the rub?* The jarring interests of the North and South, the East and the West will now show themselves in full discord, and we shall have "war without dis guise." I trust that on this occasion, the article in the constitution will not be forgotten, which stipulates that representation and taxation shall go together; and that an impartial direct tax, our slave holding brethren of the South, will for the first time, be made to comply with the condition on which five slaves of Virginia are allowed to possess as much weight in the national representation as three free white inhabitants of New-England.

The President calls upon Congress to lay the internal taxes in order to furnish him with means of carrying on the war more rapidly. If this is the principle object in view, he will not obtain the gratification of his wishes without a more formidable opposition than he is perhaps aware of. A stand, will we trust, be made against any particular tax, for any particular purpose, and a stand that cannot be slighted by a devoted majority, however well disciplined. Let there be imposed an impartial, liberal, extensive, permanent system, and it will meet with the support of every good man in the house. But where is the man to whom on this occasion, the nation is emphatically entitled to look for the luminous path to guide their steps?—Where is now the man who has taken upon himself the high responsibility of secretary of the treasury? Where is he who decried the labors of Hamilton, & strode to power over his supposed ruins? Where is to be seen the result of his profound reflections on this deeply interesting subject? No where. Where is he himself? Fled from his station, like a coward, as he is, fled to hide himself from the evil in a distant land. The nation will one day be convinced that it is not from such men as your Gallatins or your Jeffersons they are to look for that true wisdom or that genuine patriotism which can guide the helm of state at such a crisis as this.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 4.*

From the N. Y. National Advocate.

FROM SACKETT'S HARBOR

Extract of a letter from brig. gen. Jacob Brhwn, to his excellency Gov. Tompkins, dated

SACKETT'S HARBOR, *May 29.*

"We were attacked at the dawn of this day, by a British regular force, of at least 900 men, most probably 1200. They made good their landing at Horse Island. The enemy's fleet consisted of 2 ships and 4 schooners and 30 large open boats. We are completely victorious. The enemy lost a considerable number of killed and wounded on the field, among the number, several officers of distinction.—After having re-embarked, they sent me a flag, desiring to have their killed and wounded attended to. I made them satisfied on that subject. Americans will be distinguished for humanity and bravery. Our loss is not numerous, but serious, from the great worth of those who have fallen. Col. *Mills*, was shot dead, at the commencement of the action; and Col. *Backus*, of the 1st regt. light dragoons, nobly fell at the head of his regt. as victory was declared for us. I will not presume to praise this regiment—— their gallant conduct on this day merits much more than praise. The new ship, and com. Chauncey's prize, the Duke of Gloucester, is yet safe in Sackett's Harbor. Sir George Prevost landed and commanded in person. Sis James Yeo, commanded the enemy's flett.

In haste, Yours.

J BROWN.

POSTSCRIPT.

It is very probable that we shall be again attacked, as Sir George must feel very sore. We are however, greatly reinforced from the country; and by the arrival of 450 regulars, under Col. Tuttle who arrived very shortly after the action was over; and I trust that you may rest satisfied, that we shall not be disgraced."

J B

FURTHER PARTICULARS

SACKETT'S HARBOR, *May 31.*

On Thursday evening the British fleet consisting of the Wolf, 24 guns, the Royal George, 24, each ships, the Earl Moira, 18 guns, a brig, and the Prince Regent, Simcoe and Seneca schrs. mounting from 10 to 12 guns each, and 2 gunboats, with about 40 flat bottomed boats and barges, under the command of Sir James L. Yeo, having on board 1200 men, under Sir George Prevost, sailed from Kingston, and on Friday the 28th, appeared off this harbor. The day was fair and the wind light, and at noon became a leading breeze for the enemy's vessels: the fleet hove to at 5 miles distance, and transfered their men to the barges for disembarking; they then bore up at about 2 o'clock with the barges in tow. They had stood their course but a short time when they discovered a fleet of our barges, with troops from Oswego, coming round Stony Point. The barges from the enemy's fleet were dispatched to cut them off, and succeeded in taking 12 barges; 7 escaped and arrived at the harbor; the troops in the captured barges had previously succeeded in landing and escaping into the woods, and came in that evening.

It is presumed that under the impression that more barges were expected, and in the event of cutting them off that night with troops on board, they would have less to oppose, the fleet hauled their wind, and stood into south bay, and dispatched the armed barges in order to way lay them.

At four P M the fleet lay by, and the day being advanced——the intention to dis-embark that evening, was abandoned.

In the mean time, Col. Mills, with a part of his regt. withdrew from Horse Island, and with a detachment of Infantry under col. Tuttle, and militia under gen. Brown, occupied the point of land opposite during the night. As the day broke the enemy appeared at a small distance, approaching Horse Island, with upwards of 30 barges, boats, etc. filled with troops, and under cover of 2 gun-boats, effected a landing above the Island in different parts, to the number of 800; they then advanced in columns and forced the neck under a heavy fire from our troops, in which several of the enemy were killed, and in the attack col. Mills fell with two wounds in his body. A braver man never fell in battle.

The enemy having succeeded in gaining the main land, advanced towards the harbor; and our troops being forced by superior numbers, were compelled to retreat through thick woods, but disputed the ground obstinately for nearly a mile. At this time reinforcements came up under Col Backus of dragoons and some of the best of the militia, and as the enemy opened upon the rear of the village, were checked, but contended obstinately an hour and an half. Shortly after the enemy opened upon the village, Col. Backus was mortally wounded through the side, and was taken off the field, previous to this, several valuable officers were wounded and obliged to retire.

The greatest number of the enemy fell at this place; they now began to retreat, taking off most of their wounded. Our troops did not pursue them immediately into the woods, and they were suffered quietly to embark their men; several were however made prisoners who were found straggling after the boats had put off, among them were 2 capts.

By noon all the enemy were embarked, and standing off in their barges for the fleet.

Gen. Sir George Prevost actually landed with the troops, whether he led or not is not ascertained.

At no time had we more than 600 men engaged, several men stated that all their men landed, they certainly landed at the first debarkation about 800, calculating 25 to 30 men to a boat.

Fortunately the morning was calm, and the fleet could not get up to the batteries; they attempted to tow, but failed; one or two small vessels did approach within reach of the guns.

At about 10 o'clock a truce came in off the batteries by a naval officer, demanding the surrender of Sackett's Harbor, in the name of the Gen. and Com. which was refused.

Shortly after another flag came in requesting to send surgeons to the wounded of the British soldiers, which were in our hands, which was denied, as the enemy had not yet appeared to abandon the expedition and were lying by in their barges, but shortly after put off to their fleet, which made sail and stood off towards Kingston.

Unfortunately the naval officers left in charge of this station, set fire to the naval store houses, hospital, and marine barracks, by which all the immensely valuable stores taken at York were destroyed—and all the stores for the use of the fleet and the new ship which were deposited here, were consumed.

The prize schr. Duke of Glucester, was preserved by lieut. Talman of the army, who boarded the prize, extinguished the fire, and brought her from under the flames of the store houses; this vessel contained a considerable quantity of gun-powder.

The schs. Fair American, Lt. Chauncey, (the commanding officer at this time) and the Pert, Lt. Adams, the only vessels here, cut their cables and retreated up the river; the invalid officers and seamen spiked what few guns they had upon Navy Point, and went off in boats after setting fire to the store houses.

The British loss must have amounted to 200 and upwards killed and wounded, as they took off the field in their barges killed as well as wounded, our loss in all about 150.

Among the killed of the enemy, is an Adjt. Gen. two Majors and several Captains.

This place would certainly have been carried, had it not been for the timely arrival of 300 of the 14th regt. the evening before, at 10 at night after a march of 40 miles in one day: and during the engagement 600 more regulars came in after forced marches.

The villages were left almost defenceless; our fleet had left here but a few days before, in detachments for Niagara, of 3 or 4 vessels at a time, and the Madison remained here alone a day or two before, and then she sailed, and two schrs. came in.

The Wolf is commanded by com. Yeo, and has on board 300 picked men from the Ken, 74, and Yeo says, his only wish is to meet our fleet, and it is expected they have gone to land their troops at Kingston; and his squadron will pursue ours thus divided.

Sunday—Two more British captains brought in to day, found wounded in the woods.

Tuesday, June 1.

Our fleet has just returned here after its operations at Niagara.

The British fleet is at Kingston and has not been seen off here since the day of attack.

Col. Mills was buried yesterday with the honors of war.

PHILADELPHIA, *June 5.*

DECATUR'S SQUADRON.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the Macedonian, to his brother in this city, dated New London, June 2, 1813.

"We got under way this morning at 6 o'clock, with a fine breeze from N. W. and stood out to sea. At half past 8, to our surprise, 2 74's and 1 frigate hove in sight, from behind Montaug Point, which obliged us, though with the deepest regret, to haul our wind, and stand up the Sound, with the British squadron in chase of us, almost within gun shot, and gaining on us fast. We had no alternative than to stand in to New London—where we anchored at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The British squadron have anchored directly off this place, within a few miles of us. Our frigate outsailing the *United States* and *Hornet*, we were some distance ahead of them, had just came to an anchor, when the British frigate, being ahead of the 74's, fired a gun at the *United States* frigate, which was promptly returned with 2 twenty four pounders, one of which struck just under her bows, when she tacked ship, and shortly after anchored off Fisher's Island.

New York, June 4.

Extract of a letter from Norwich, June 2.

"Last night an express came from New London, with orders for the 20th Regt. to march forthwith to the coast; all is in bustle and confusion at New London. To suppose that the British meditate an invasion is idle, their object is, undoubtedly to get the *United States & Macedonian.* Should they persevere in it, Commodore Decatur's object is to get his guns on the bank, and so lighten the frigates that they may proceed up the river, and oppose the enemy from the shore."

New York, June 8.

FROM NEW LONDON.

By a gentleman lately from New London, we are informed that the town is in a complete state of defence, that the river on both sides is lined with cannon, which are properly manned; and that fears of an attack from the enemy had in some measure subsided. Our informant states that when Com. Decatur went into the harbor, and it was thot' he would be attacked, an express was sent to Col. Williams at Norwich, which express left New London at 2 o'clock, P. M. and before 12 the same night the Col. with 15 hundred men completely equipped, were on the ground ready to meet the foe.—Com. Decatur was astonished at the alacrity with which the militia turned out, and told the officers that if they would defend the forts, he would defend the ships, and that, if they continued to act with the spirit in which they had commenced, there was nothing to fear.

From the Boston Gazette, of Thursday June 8.

Chesapeake & Shannon Frigates.

Various and contradictory reports are in circulation, respecting the engagement which took place between these frigates on Tuesday evening last. Our personal and political feelings are too strongly excited to dwell on a circumstance, which we fear will turn out to be a serious one, by publishing every surmise and conjecture that are afloat.—The following account of the affair we have been requested to publish, as containing the most accurate statement of facts, and sanctioned by the authority of a gentleman, who was a near and an eye witness to the whole action:

At 5 P. M. I left the Chesapeake, Boston light-house bearing W. 6 leagues distant—the Shannon then in sight—the Chesapeake prepared for action, standing for her—at 6 P. M. the action commenced, and in 12 minutes after both vessels were yard-arm and yard-arm along side each other, as if in the act of boarding: at that moment an immense explosion took place on board the Chesapeake—which spread a fire from the foremast to the mizen mast, and apparently as high as the top, on which both vessels were enveloped invisibly in smoke, and on the smoke clearing away the English colors were seen flying on board the Chesapeake, over the American, and both vessels were standing to the eastward.—— From every appearance, it was evident to me, that the loss of the Chesapeake was owing to the unfortunate explosion that took place on board of her.

R. KNOX.

June 1, 1813.

EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.

BOSTON, *June 6.*

Saturday Evening.

We have nothing further respecting the capture of the Chesapeake, but are waiting with great anxiety to know the particulars which led to so unexpected a result. The explosion on board her seems to be the cause (in the minds of almost every one) of her capture. What that explosion was, time alone must determine. We have no doubt the Shannon and Chesapeake arrived in Halifax to day, if not before.

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Brevier.

Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1[0]

Copies of letters from Com. Chauncey the secretary of the Navy.

U. S. Ship Madison,

Niagara River, 26th May, 181[3]

SIR,

I am happy to have it my pow[er] to say, that the American flag is fly[ing] upon Fort George. We were in [full] possession of all the forts at 12 o'clo[ck]

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully, Sir,
your most obedient serv[t]
ISAAC CHAUNCEY

Hon Wm. Jones, sec. of the Navy, Washington.

U. S. ship Madison,
Niagara River, 28th May, 181[3]

SIR.

Agreeably to arrangements which have already had the honor of detail[ing] to you, I left Sackett's Harbor with [the] ship on the 22d inst. with about 25[0] colonel M'Comb's regiment on board. The wind being light from the we[st]ward, I did not arrive in the vicinity of N[ia]gara before the 25th the other part of [the] squadron had arrived several days befo[re] and landed their troops. The Fair American and Pert I had ordered to Sac[k]ets Harbor, for the purpose of watch[ing] the enemy's movements at Kingston. I immediately had an interview with G[en.] Dearborn for the purpose of making [ar]rangements to attack the enemy as so[on] as possible, and it was agreed betw[een] him and myself to make the attack [at the] moment that the weather was such as to allow the vessels and boats to approa[ch] the shore with safety. On the 26th I [re]connoitered the position for landing [the] troops, and at night sounded the shor[e] and placed buoys to signal out the s[ta]tions for the small vessels. It was agreed between the general and myself to make the attack the next morning as the weather had moderated, and had [the] appearance of being favorable. I [went] on board the Madison, Oneida and L[ady] of the Lake, all the heavy artillery and as many troops as could be stowed. The remainder were to embark in boats and follow the fleet—at 3 yesterday morning the signal was made for the fleet to weigh & the troops were all embarked on board before 4, and soon after gens. Dearborn and Lewis came on board this ship with their suites. It being however a dead calm, the schooners were obliged to sweep into their positions. Mr. [Ch]in the Julia and Mr. Mix in the Gro[wler] I directed to take a position in the mouth of the river & silence a battery near the house, which from its position commanded the shore where our troops were to land—Mr. Stevens in the Oneida was directed to take a position to the N[or]th of the light house so near in shore as to infilade the battery and cross the fire of the Julia and Growler. Lieut. Brown in the Governor Tompkins, I directed to take a position near to Two mile Creek where the enemy had a battery, with a heavy gun. Lieut Pettegrew, in the Conquest, was directed to anchor to the S. E. of the same battery, so near as to open on it in the rear, and cross the fire of the Governor Tompkins. Lieut. M'Pherson in the Hamilton, Lieut. S[mith] in the Asp, and Mr. Osgood in the Scourge were directed to anchor close in the shore, and cover the landing of the troops, and to scour the woods and plain when ever the enemy made his appearance. All these orders were most promptly and gallantly executed. All the vessels anchored within musket shot of the shore, and in ten minutes after they opened upon the batteries, which were completely silenced and abandoned. Our troops then advanced in three brigades, the advance led by col. Scott, and landed near the fort which had been [re]linquished by Lieut. Brown. The enemy who had been concealed in a ravine, now advanced in great force to the edge of the bank to charge our troops. The schooners opened so well directed a tremendous a fire of grape and canister that the enemy soon retreated from the bank. Our troops formed as soon as landed, and immediately ascended the bank charged and routed the enemy in every direction, the Schooners keeping up a constant well directed fire upon him in his retreat towards the town. Owing to the winds having sprung up very fresh from the eastward, which caused a heavy sea directly on shore, I was not able to get the boats off to land the troops from the Madison and Oneida, before the first and second brigades had advanced. Gen. Smith with the Marines landed with Col. M'Comb's regiment, and I had prepared 400 seamen, which I intended to lead with myself, if the enemy had made a stand; but our troops pursued him so rapidly into the town and fort George, that I found there was no necessity for my force; moreover the wind had increased so much and hove such a sea on shore that the situation of the fleet had become dangerous and critical. I, therefore made the signal for the fleet to weigh and ordered them into the river, where they anchored immediately after the enemy had abandoned Fort George. The town and forts were in quiet possession of our troops at 12 o'clock, and the enemy retreated in a direction towards Queenston.

Where all behaved so well it is difficult to select any one for commendation, yet in doing justice to Lieut Macpherson I do not detract from the merits of others. He was fortunate in placing himself in a situation where he rendered very

portant service in covering the troops so completely, that their loss was trifling.

Capt. Perry joined me from Erie on the evening of the 25th, and very gallantly volunteered his services, and I have much pleasure in acknowledgeing the great assistance which I received from him in arrangeing and superintending the debarkation of the troops; he was present at every point where he could be useful, under showers of musquetry, but fortunately escaped unhurt. We lost but one killed and two wounded, no injury done to the vessels.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ISAAC CHAUNCY.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

U. S. Ship Madison.

Niagara River, 29th of May 1813.

SIR,

Deeming the command of Lake Erie of primary importance, I dispatched capt. Perry yesterday with 55 seamen to Black Rock, to take the 5 vessels there to Erie as soon as possible, and to prepare the whole squadron for service by the 15th of June. Gen. Dearborn has promised me 200 soldiers to put on board the vessels at Black Rock to assist in protecting them to Erie. Mr. Eckford has with uncommon exertions prepared these vessels for service since the capture of York, and I think that capt. Perry will be ready to proceed to Presque Isle about the 3d or 4th of June. The two brigs building at Erie have been launched.

The Queen Charlotte and three other of the enemy's vessels came down to fort Erie on the 26th inst. but as soon as they heard of the capture of Fort George & its dependencies, they proceeded up the Lake I presume for Malden.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully, Sir,
your most obedient serv.t
ISAAC CHAUNCY.

Hon. William Jones,
Secretary of the Navy,
Washington City.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, *June* 18, 1813.

A detachment of upwards of 200 men, of the 22d regt. United States Infantry, and Captain Cummings Troop of Light Horse, under the command of Col. Brady, marched from this place on Friday last to join the army under Gen. Dearborn.

General Harrison left Cincinnati on Tuesday the 1st inst. for Fort Meigs, in consequence of important despatches received by express from Gen. Dearborn.

THE WAR TAXES.

It will be seen from the proceedings of Congress, published in this day's Gazette, that the Committee of Ways and Means have reported in favour of raising the War Taxes, as recommended by the President in his message at the opening of the session.

The collecting of these taxes will test the patriotism of those who have been clamourous in favour of the war—and, if we mistake not, instead of "supplying the treasury with alacrity," as stated by the President in his message, "our constituents" will manifest considerable *repugnation* in contributing the needful.

The Kentucky Gazette of the 8th inst. says:

"A rumour circulated here last week which we believe founded on good authority, states that fort *Wayne* had been surrounded and besieged by the Indians and a small number of British troops.—Col. *Johnson* marched from Dayton at the head of his regiment (nine hundred strong) on the 30th ult. in order to relieve that place."

From the Buffalo Gazette, June 8.

BATTLE AT NEWARK.

The following comes from a respectable and indisputable source, and may be relied on as perfectly correct:

To the Editor of the Buffalo Gazette.

SIR, That the public may have a correct idea of the descent on Canada, at Newark, I enclose you an extract from the general order:

"A corps of light infantry, consisting of 400 men, Forsyth's riflemen, the two flank companies of the 15th infantry, accompanied by one 3 pounder, are to form the advance under Col. Scott. It is intended, that this corps, should first effect a landing, scour and possess the shore, and cover the landing of the troops which follow. The riflemen to advance in front on the flanks, or obliquely to the flanks, according to circumstances. It is not intended that Col. Scott should advance beyond 300 paces before he is supported by the first brigade.

Boyd's brigade (the first) will follow quickly in support, to advance, or display, according to the disposition and movement of the enemy. Lt. Col. Porter's corps of light artillery, to accompany this brigade, and the volunteers will be on its flanks. In like manner, Winder's brigade will follow in quick succession, to advance in column, and display, on Boyd's left, or remain in column, as may be deemed expedient by Gen. Lewis. Chandler's brigade, and Col. Macomb's corps, to constitute the reserve. As soon as the main line is formed, Col. Scott will advance not more than 300 paces in front of the infantry, and if the enemy appear in force, the light troops will fall back and form on the flanks. The direction of the boats, and the embarkation of the troops, will be arranged by Com. Chauncey.

By order of the Major General,
Commanding in Chief,
W. SCOTT, Adjt. General."

The charge of the light troops and Boyd's brigade upon the enemy on the bank was so impetuous, that Winder's brigade and the reserve were not gratified in coming into action. The enemy fled, leaving 260 of his regulars, killed and wounded, on the field, among whom were Col. Meyers, of the 49th, and several officers of distinction. The cannonade commenced at dawn of day: the day was fine, and the American bank was covered with spectators. On a signal given by Gen. Dearborn,* from the Madison, the advance pushed for the shore; the different brigades of boats, under cover of the shipping, followed in rapid succession. The enemy was drawn up in battle array on the hostile shore, and as our boats advanced, the water appeared in foam, from the impression of his fire: after fifteen or twenty minutes struggle, the American arms again triumphed in Canada. The tremendous cannonade kept up by the shipping—the atmosphere filled with fire and shells, from forts George and Niagara—fort George in flames from our hot shot, still keeping up a spirited fire of grape and shraprall shells on our troops, now formed in the rear of the town—these combined with the contest on the bank, contributed to render it one of the most grand and interesting spectacles, that has ever been witnessed.

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* *Gen. Dearborn had been confined several days to his room by a fever, and contrary to the advice of his physician, insisted on being conveyed on board the Madison, where he might superintend every movement.*

Further particulars.—From an intelligent officer we learn, that the American loss in the action, was 39 killed and 110 wounded. 105 of the enemy's regulars were found on the field of battle and buried by our troops; 163 wounded were taken into hospital, and 115 prisoners, (not wounded) were taken from the enemy, exclusive of officers.

Major Armistead, of the artillery, is on his way to Washington, bearer of two FLAGS taken from the enemy.

The inhabitants of Canada opposite to us, appear to be well suited in the recent change of their affairs. We learn, that nearly all the militia, from Chippewa to Point Abino, have come in and received their parole from Col. Preston, at fort Erie.

At fort George, multitudes of the Canadians have come in and claimed the protection of the Commander in Chief.

The fleet under Com. Chauncey left Niagara on Sunday week for Sackett's Harbor. So, we may soon expect to hear of COMPLIMENTS passing between the gallant Chauncey and Sir James L. Yeo.

The British Army, it appears by recent advices from Niagara, is now at the 40 mile creek, near the head of Lake Ontario, at a strong hold about 6 miles from the Lake, at a pass in the mountain which extends from Queenston Heights to the head of the Lake. It is said that they have several pieces of artillery with them, that their force is about 2000 regulars, and a few Indians. We also understand that Generals Boyd, Winder and Chandler, have marched against the enemy. It is expected that Gen. Proctor is on his march from Malden to the head of the Lake.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

THE WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. *Eppes*, from the committee of *ways* and *means*, made the following

REPORT.

The committee of *ways* and *means*, to whom was referred so much of the Message of the President of the U. S. as relates to the establishment of a well digested system of internal revenue, have had the same under consideration. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing as to the necessity of providing additional revenue at a time when the general rate of expenditure has been so much increased by measures necessarily connected with a state of war. A reference to the reports from the Treasury department and from the committee of *ways* and *means*, during the last and preceding years, will show that a provision for additional revenue can no longer be delayed, without a violation of all those principles held sacred in every country where the value and importance of national credit have been justly estimated. They have reviewed the system heretofore presented, and taking into consideration its having been sanctioned in its principles by a vote of the House of Representatives, have determined to recommend its adoption, with some modifications, in preference to commencing a new system at a period when neither the principles or details could receive that mature consideration on which alone they could venture to recommend its adoption. The bills heretofore reported were founded on estimates which assumed for a basis the providing a revenue sufficient to meet the expenses of the peace establishment, the interest on the old debt, and on such new loans as have been or may be hereafter authorised. These several items for the year 1814, are estimated as follows:

The expenses of the peace establishment at	7,000,000
The interest on the publick debt.	
On the old funded	2,000,000
On 6 per cent stock of 1812, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of 11,000,000 which will remain unpaid in 1814	500,000
On 6 per cent stock of 1813	1,090,000
On treasury notes which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 2-5 per cent	270,000
On the loan for 1814, interest payable within that year	440,000
	11,400,000
The revenue now established being estimated to produce	5,800,000
Leaves to be provided for	5,600,000
To meet which sum the committee propose	
1. A direct tax of	3,000,000
Internal duties, viz:	
Duties on stills, say	765,000
On refined sugars	200,000
On retailers licences	500,000
On sales at auction	50,000
On carriages	150,000
On bank notes and negociable paper	400,000
On salt at 20 cts.	400,000
Additional duty on foreign tonnage	900,000
	6,365,000
Deduct for expenses of collection, assessment, and losses	750,000
Leaves	5,615,030

The committee therefore ask leave to report the following bills:

1. A bill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes.
2. A bill to lay and collect a direct tax within the U. States.
3. A bill laying a duty on imported salt.
4. A bill establishing the office of commissioner of the revenue.
5. A bill laying duties on licenses to retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize.
6. A bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons.
7. A bill laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors.
8. A bill laying duties on sales at auction of foreign merchandize and of ships and vessels.
9. A bill laying duties on sugars refined within the U. S.
10. A bill laying duties on Bank notes and on notes of hand and foreign bills of exchange of certain descriptions
11. A bill making further provision for the collection of internal duties.
12. A bill laying an additional duty on foreign tonnage.

The several bills above recited were read a 1st & 2d time, referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday.

NOTICE.

CASH will be given to a number of *Wood Choppers, Colliers, Labourers, Masons and Carpenters—a good Blacksmith, and a good Wheelwright*, for the establishment of a Blast Furnace, who will meet with steady employment and good wages, on making early application to JOHN L. GLASER, Zelienople, Butler county, Pennsylvania.

June 15, 1813.

Negro Woman for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for Sale a Negro Woman, aged about 45 years, a slave for life. She may be seen by applying to Mr. Samuel Mercer, at the jail in this place. Any person purchasing her must obligate himself to take her at least 20 miles from Pittsburgh—to such a person a great bargain will be given.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 14, 1813.

NOTICE.

A Saddle, Bridle & Martingale

were taken off a stray Horse last week, late at night. The owner by applying at this office, and paying for this notice can receive them.

June 18.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MATTHEW WHITE, deceased, are requested to make payment on or before the first of August next. Those having demands against the same will exhibit them duly attested, on or before that day, at the late dwelling house of the said Matthew White, in Connequenessing township, Butler county.

ALEXANDER WHITE,
ANDREW S. WHITE,
JOHN PURVIANCE, } *Exec'rs*

Butler county, May 31st, 1813.

TEAS, COFFEE AND *LOAF SUGAR.*

The subscribers have received a consignment from Baltimore, and offer on low terms for cash, or approved paper at 60, 90, and 120 days.

3 Chests & 6 Boxes } first quality Imperial Tea.
7 Chests & 20 Boxes } Young Hyson do.
30 bbls. Sugar and Coffee, first quality.
40 do. Coffee alone, do.

Together with a quantity of Coffee in bags.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh June 1st, 1813.

MASONIC.

THE respective brethren of Lodges No. 45 and 113, A. Y. Masons, held in the Borough of Pittsburgh, are requested to attend their Masonic duties at their hall on Thursday the 24th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. to celebrate the festival of St. John, properly cloathed to proceed in procession, according to ancient custom, on which occasion a sermon is expected. Visiting brethren are invited to attend.

By order of the worshipful masters.

D. S. SCULLY, for Lodge No 45,
WM. STEEL, for Lodge No. 113 } *Sec's*

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1813.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,

Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH.
(Sole Agents for the Western Country)

Have just received a fresh supply of

Paul's Patent Columbian Oil

THIS valuable Medicine having been established upwards of three years, and its virtues sufficiently exemplified by the number of respectable certificates repeatedly laid before the public, it therefore now only becomes necessary for the information of those who may not have had an opportunity of perusing the certificates, to detail a few of the cases wherein the Oil has been so wonderfully efficacious. Printed handbills containing certificates, may be always had, gratis, from the Agents, who will keep a constant supply of the Oil.

The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz——Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

To the Public.—In order to prevent deception, the public are cautioned not to purchase any Oil that may be offered as "Paul's Patent Columbian Oil," that does not bear the true characteristics as published by my principal and sole agent Doctor John Love, of Baltimore.

THOMAS PAUL, Patentee.

Baltimore, March 21, 1812.

Woolens, Hosiery, Cutlery, &c.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, on accommodating terms for Cash, or approved paper,

2 Bales Superfine Forest Cloths
2 Trunks very fine Men and Womens' Cotton and Worsted Hose
1 Bale Swansdowns and Toilenets
2 Hhds. Table and Penknife Cutlery and Hardware
6 Qr. Casks London Particular Wine
1 Real Cogniac Brandy
2 Cases Coarse and Fine Men and Womens' Shoes.

EDWARD BLACKFORD,
At the Store of R. Bowen & Co. Third Street, between Market and Wood.

Pittsburgh, June 10, 1813.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those who are indebted to the estate of JOHN KELSO, late of Fayette township, Allegheny county, deceased, that they must make payment in 3 months from the date hereof, as after that time no further indulgence will be given; it is hoped that those who know themselves to be indebted either by bond, note or book account, will pay attention to this notice, and thereby prevent trouble and expence.—All those who have demands against said estate are called upon to present their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement, to the subscribers.

JAMES M'CORMICK,
GEORGE KELSO, Jr. } *Adm'rs.*

Allegheny county, June 10, 1813.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber at George Bean's mill, about 6 miles from Washington, on the 10th inst. a dark bay MARE, 3 years old this spring, about 14 or 15 hands high, a bald face, a natural trotter, shod before. The above reward and reasonable charges will be paid to any person who will deliver her at the aforesaid mill.

JOHN OSBORNE.

June 12, 1813.

Pennsylvania Detachment.

THE Field Officers, and Officers who commanded Companies in the Brigade Penn. Militia commanded by Gen. Richard Crooks, lately in the service of the United States, are requested to meet the undersigned District Paymaster at Pittsburgh, between the first and sixth days of July next, in order that the necessary arrangements may be made for ascertaining and paying the arrearages that appear due to said corps.

Officers who commanded Companies in the Brigade commanded by Gen. A. Tannehill, are also requested to attend at the time and place above specified, to obtain a settlement for their services.

HENRY PHILLIPS, *Captain and District Paymaster.*

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1813.

*** The Editors of the Fayette and Green Spectator, the Genius of Liberty, and the Greensburgh Gazette, are requested to insert the above in their respective papers.

JAMES WILLS, JUN.

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a STORE at his dwelling in Market Street, lately occupied by John Wills his brother, nearly opposite the *Black Bear Tavern*, where he expects to keep on hand a selection of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

and to sell them upon terms the most reasonable, for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, June 7th, 1813.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry fieri facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will positively be Sold at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Thursday the first day of July next, to wit

All the right title and interest in and to a certain lot or piece of ground No. 475 in Col. Woods' general plan of the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Liberty street 200 feet, on Strawberry alley 140 feet, be the same more or less, and adjoining lot No. 474—on which are erected divers dwelling houses and other buildings, known by the name of the Lamb tavern, subject to a yearly ground rent of 250 dollars, payable quarterly to James Gormly, the property of Daniel Bathrick.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

June 10, 1813.

In the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, of the Term of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, No. 85.

James Riddle vs John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas. } Summons in partition for lots No. 279 and 280 in the borough of Pittsburgh, returnable to August term 1813.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

L. S. *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Allegheny County, greeting.*

IF James Riddle makes you secure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you as we before commanded you that you summon by good summoners, John Campbell and Nancy his wife, late Nancy Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, late of your county, yeomen and spinster, so that they be and appear before our justices at Pittsburgh, at our county court of common pleas, there to be held for the county of Allegheny, on the second Monday of August next, to show wherefore, whereas the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas, and the said James Riddle together and undivided do hold two certain lots and pieces of ground, situate laying and being in the borough of Pittsburgh, and marked in Col. Wood's plan of the said Borough, numbers 279 and 280, bounded by lots number 278 and 281, and by Second and Third Streets in said county—the said John Campbell and Mary his wife, late Mary Nicholas, Isaac Ruland and Matilda his wife, late Matilda Nicholas, Nancy Nicholas and William Nicholas; partition thereof between them to be made according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, do gainsay, and the same to be done do not permit, very unjustly and contrary to the form of the statute aforesaid &c. And have you then there the names of those summoners and this writ Witness the hon Samuel Roberts, Esqr. President of our said court, at Pittsburgh, this tenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

ATTEST.

E. PENTLAND, *Pro'th'y*

A true copy—WM. WUSTHOFF, *Sh'ff.*

(May 26)

JOHN TOWN,

COPPERSMITH,

Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

Rich Hill Farm,

FOR SALE.

CONTAINING 150 acres, situate on each side of the Franklin Road, 3 miles and an half from Pittsburgh.—The land is of the first quality, well timbered, and has excellent stone coal—about 40 acres cleared and under good fence, comfortable tenements for three families, with out-houses, &c. The purchaser may have immediate possession of a part of the farm, and receive one-third of the crop in the ground, and possession of the whole on the first of April next. For further particulars and terms apply to Mr. WILLIAM WOODS, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, in Zelnople, Butler county.

An indisputable title will be given.

THOMAS REED.

April 12, 1813.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near Morgantown, (Va.) on the 4th inst. a Negro Man named ABRAHAM, between 25 and 30 years of age, feet 6 or 7 inches high; when spoken has a down look, and keeps his right eye shut; had on when he went away a white linsey roundabout and trowsers, high crowned old castor hat and mockasins. Whoever will take up said Negro and commits him to prison, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE DORSEY.

April 13th, 1813.

The Subscriber offers for Sale, as the Agent of Nathaniel Shaler, of Connecticut, the following

Tracts of Land,

in the Counties of Portage, Cuyahoga, Trumbull and Huron, in the State of Ohio.

17,500 acres in No. 4, 8th Range, of the Western Reserve Lands.

7,000 acres in No. 5, 3d range.

5,000 acres in the township of Springfield.

4,000 acres in allotted townships in Geauga county.

10,000 acres bounded north by Lake Erie, and west by Vermillion river.

10,000 acres lying on the Black river.

Also, a Tract of Land about 16,000 acres, on the Kenhawa river, in the state of Virginia, about six miles above the Salt Works, and a Tract of 84,000 acres lying on Guyandot, in the same state.

The titles to the above Lands are unquestionable.

CHARLES SHALER.

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable

POTASH,

delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Cromwell & Robinson, Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*

for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1813.

Dissolution of Partnership

THE partnership of the subscribers dissolved this day by mutual consent. All persons having accounts to settle for debts owing by or due them, are requested to make application to *Thomas Cromwell*, who is fully authorised to pay and receive the same.

THOMAS CROMWELL,
JOHN CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1813.

THOMAS CROMWELL, after expressing his grateful thanks to his friends for their former friendship, informs them he has taken into partnership Mr. WILLIAM ROBINSON. The business will therefore in future be conducted under the firm of

CROMWELL & ROBINSON.

Who have now employed as well as T. & J. Cromwell's old Store House, his (Robinson's) large and commodious three story brick Warehouse, situated at the corner of Front and Wood Streets, which, together, affords room for two hundred loads of Goods, and is perfectly secure from fire and *water.*

A cure for Coughs, Colds, &c.

A sovereign remedy for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthmas, Sore Throats, and approaching Consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs.

THE celebrity acquired by this medicine through the U. States, for speedily removing coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c. exceeds all former examples The following recommendation, selected from a very numerous list, will fully confirm what has been said of its unparalleled success.

From Luther Martin, Esq. late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

Will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers, who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed asthmatic complaints, where a cure can scarcely be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief. moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their occurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the whooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

Sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY, *by*

BOSLER & Co.

Who have constantly for Sale,

HAMILTON'S

Worm destroying Lozenges.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysteric affections,	Relaxations, &c. &c.
Inward weaknesses,	

BY ONCE USING,

LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify.—The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant, and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER,

For the Teeth and Gums.

HAHN'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

Celebrated for their mildness of their operations, &c. for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

HAMILTONS

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsey, Swelling, Numness, &c.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE.

Hahn's true and genuine

GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving any pain.

*** *Note—Apply only to BOSLER & Co. Pittsburgh. Sold whole-sale by* H. LEE, *No.* 56, *Maiden Lane New-York*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the

APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to

J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON,

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished, is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. M'Clintock, Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted waistcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cords Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS,

PITTSBURGH,

Have lately received the following publications.

Chesterfield Travestie; or school for Modern manners.

The Absentee: A tale by Miss Edgeworth.

Marian—A novel in 2 vols.

Traits of Nature—By Miss Burney.

Good men of modern date.

Tales—By the Rev. George Crabbe.

Life and administration of Spencer Perceval.

Santo Sebastiano; or the Young Protector.

The Milesian Chief—A romance, by Murphy

Campaign against Quebec in 1775.

Childe Harold's Pilgrimage—and other Poems, by Lord Byron.

Advice to Whistle players.

Rejected Addresses; or the new Theatrum Poeatrum.

Things by the right names.

Self Indulgence—A tale of the 19th century.

Young mother; or Albinia—A novel

Vivian, and Emilie de Coulanges—tales by Miss Edgeworth.

Emerald Isle—A Poem by Charles Philips, Esq. embellished with a full length portrait of Brian, King of Ireland.

The Iliad of Homer—A miniature edition.

Literary Visitor.

Kett's elements of general knowledge

Pindar's Works—4 vols.

Geographical and Historical view of the world—Exhibiting a complete delineation of the natural and artificial features of each country—5 vols.

Goldsmith's Natural History—abridged.

Sketch of a plan and method of education, founded on an analysis of the human faculties, and natural reason, suitable for the offspring of a free people, and for all rational beings—By Joseph Neef.

Historical Compend—Containing a brief survey of the great line of history, from the earliest times to the present day.

Life of Mahomet—Or the history of that imposture which was begun, carried on, and finally established by him in Arabia.

Life of Joseph—The Son of Israel.

Voyage to the Eastern part of Terra Firma, or the Spanish Main, in S. America, in 1801——1804.

Geographical, natural and civil history of Chili—2 vols.

Clerk's Magazine.

Charms of literrture.

Avenia—Or a Tragical poem, on the oppression of the human species.

Notes on the West Indies—Written during the expedition under the command of the late Gen. Sir R. Abercrombie, 3 vols.

New series of the medical Repository, &c.

Ink powder of a superior quality whole-sale and retail.

Wafers, Quills, Pencils, and a great variety of Stationary.

April 26, 1813.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A FEW Town and Out Lots are yet for Sale in that part of Birmingham, which is called Sidneyville, situate on the handsome plain on the south side of the Monongahela river, nearly opposite to Pittsburgh. Let Mechanicks and manufacturers who wish to purchase take a view of the situation of this place, and compare its advantages with those of any other situation in and about Pittsburgh, and their own interest will compel them to judge correctly of the importance of early securing a Lot in this place. The prices of these Lots are moderate; less, in fact, than the ground rent for one year of other lots of the same size about Pittsburgh. How shall we account for the folly of taking perpetual leases, at an enormous rent, of ground not more advantageously situated, while any of these Lots can be purchased at their present prices? A plan can be seen, and terms of Sale made known, by applying to

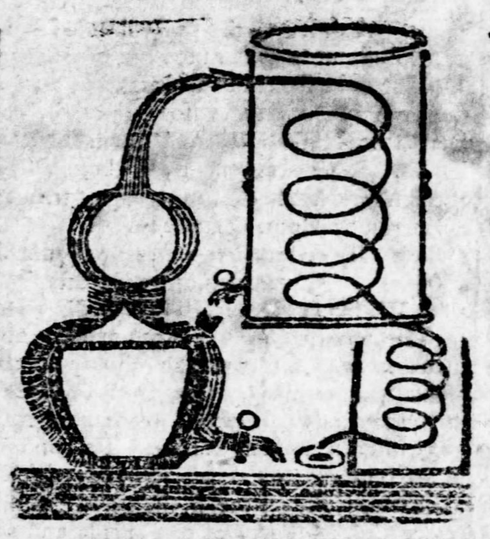
JOHN M'DONALD,

Wood Street.

Pittsburgh, March 17, 1813.

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.



GEORGE MILTENBERGER,

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity.

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

REMOVAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. FOSTER having declined the Mercantile line of business, the Agency for the Sale of MICHAEL LEE & Co's PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES is in consequence removed to

SUTTON & M'NICKLE'S

Store, in Water Street, between Market and Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

WHO HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A fresh supply of the above Medicines, so justly celebrated for twelve years, in all parts of the United States, viz:—

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.

Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.

Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion for tetters and inuptions.

Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.

Lee's Eye water.

Lee's Tooth ache drops.

Lee's Damask lip salve.

Lee's Corn plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth powder.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Nehemiah Gregory, agent for the proprietors dated Norfolk, (Virg.) July 24th, 1812.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Essence of Mustard is highly approved of by a number of persons of this city, who have had occasion to apply it in cases of bruises, sprains, &c. You may send me a further supply; also, send me some of your Anti-Bilious Pills, as they sell well; the whole of your Medicines are in considerable demand. Your truly,

N. GREGORY.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & CO.

*** At the place of Sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewithinserted.

J. P. & J. W SKELTON,

PITTSBURGH,

(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)

HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,

DR. ROGERS'S

Vegetable Pulmonic DETERGENT.

TO THE PUBLIC

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner, than the fact, that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected *colds.* In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention, to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are able and willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, consumptions & other affections, and hence the farrago of rational and absurd remedies, cried up by the learned and illiterate. The many cases of the kind, which fell under my observation, the preposterous composition of inflaming drugs, which are in vogue, the disappointments I experienced in practice from remedies highly recommended, and my own predisposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider, whether a compound consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction now to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence, that I found this composition in a great variety of cases far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. Aware of the impossibility of universal remedies, destitute of the despicable and versatile talents of a Charlatan, I am too proud of the character of an honest man, ever to desire to profit by the ignorance of the sick and afflicted, and whilst I confine the use of my medicine to the effects of a suppressed perspiration in their incipient state only, I flatter myself with the hope, that this candid appeal to the understanding of an enlightened public will insure to my discovery a better fate and longer life, than the greater part of the boasted panaceas deserve. I am perfectly satisfied, that such practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration, and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine, provided they give it a fair and impartial trial, in the list of their most favorite remedies; that families will substitute it for the heating elixir paregoric and asthmatic, for their cough drops, pectoral balsams and syrups; and that the manifest benefit derived by such, who use it according to my directions, will prove a far better test of its value and usefulness, than ever so many certificates I could palm upon a discerning public.

CERTIFICATES.

New-York Dec. 28, 1808.

I George Hunter, of this city, Front-street, No. 150, do certify and declare upon every thing that is sacred, (and hundreds can testify to the same thing) for several years past, I have been afflicted with an affection in the lungs, and during the colder seasons of every year, have been exercised with a severe and almost incessant cough, a discharge of large quantities of phlegm and mucus attended thrown off, but in the hot season of every year, my cough has been somewhat abated, until the last past, which continued until the month of August with unabated severity, at length I bled profusely from the lungs, and continued so to do for five days with intervals of abatement and my life was despaired of by two eminent physicians of this city. At length I was induced to try Dr. Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, recommended for affections of the lungs, and to this valuable medecine I can sincerely say I think I owe my life; for a few doses checked the bleeding, and a few cakes of it restored me to the enjoyment of a very unusual degree of bodily health, and I have continued so to this day.

I have deen thus particular in writing that the public may be induced to try the efficacy of so valuable a medicine for complaints for which it is prescribed.

GEORGE HUNTER

TO THE PUBLIC.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rodgers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, and in a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induce me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of December, 1807 in consequence of taking a violent cold, I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having suffered greatly from it.—The disorder increased rapidly upon me In September 1807, a severe cold brought on a violent cough, and the disorder assuming an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period I was confined, and extremely debilitated and emaciated. Such was the irritability of my lungs, I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, for about two months, I was perfectly relieved from the dreadful cough which had afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the Asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my conviction, both from my own experience, and from observing its effect on others, that Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Detergent, is an easy safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote toall pulmonic complaints, that the world ever witnessed

JACOB W. BREWSTER.

Northampton (Mass:) Jan. 1809.

*** Certificates of the various and astonishing cures performed by this Medicine may be seen at the Drug Shop of Messrs. J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.